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Ph.D., M.D., professor of philosophy, Leipzig, Germany. The number of honorary members is restricted to fifty.

The following resident members, because of their 'scientific attainments or services' to the Academy, were promoted to fellows, in accordance with the by-laws and constitution: Maurice A. Bigelow, Ph.D., Teachers' College, Columbia University; Professor Hermon C. Bumpus, American Museum of Natural History; O. P. Hay, Ph.D., American Museum of Natural History; E. O. Hovey, Ph.D., American Museum of Natural History; W. D. Matthew, American Museum of Natural History; S. J. Meltzer, M.D., 166 West 126th Street.

Ballots were then distributed, and votes counted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

*President*, J. McKeen Cattell; *First Vice-President*, Nathaniel L. Britton; *Second Vice-President*, Richard E. Dodge; *Corresponding Secretary*, Bashford Dean; *Recording Secretary*, Henry E. Crampton; *Treasurer*, Charles F. Cox; *Librarian*, Livingston Farrand; *Councilors*, Franz Boas, Hermon C. Bumpus, D. W. Hering, Frederic S. Lee, Chas. Lane Poor, L. M. Underwood; *Curators*, Harrison G. Dyar, Alexis A. Julien, George F. Kunz, Louis H. Laudy, E. G. Love; *Finance Committee*, John H. Hinton, John H. Caswell, C. A. Post.

The president and recording secretary-elect then assumed charge of the meeting, and the retiring president delivered his annual address, entitled 'Measurement and Calculation.' At the close of the address a vote of thanks to the president was carried on motion of Professor Henry F. Osborn, and the academy adjourned.

RICHARD E. DODGE,  
*Recording Secretary.*

#### DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE UNION AND RIVERSDALE FORMATIONS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: In your issue of January 17, 1902, Vol. 15, No. 368, on page 90, the title and abstract of my second paper read before the Geological Society of America, held in Rochester, are given, which require a

slight emendation. The following exact title and brief abstract are herewith submitted:

TITLE: 'The Meso-Carboniferous Age of the Union and Riversdale formations in Nova Scotia.'

ABSTRACT: From internal paleontological evidence the Union and Riversdale formations are clearly Middle or Meso-Carboniferous. The insect, reptilian, lamellibranchiate, crustaceous and other associated faunas, as well as the floras entombed in the Riversdale shales and sandstones, according to R. Kidston, of Stirling, Scotland; David White, of the U. S. National Museum, Washington; Dr. Wheelton-Hind, of Stoke-upon-Trent, Eng.; S. H. Scudder, of Cambridge; Henry Woodward, of the British Museum, London, Eng., indicate a typical Carboniferous horizon, which, when compared with similar faunas and floras elsewhere, lead one to state that a Meso-Carboniferous age is here represented.

In Cumberland County, Upper Carboniferous limestone beds, formerly classed as Lower Carboniferous, are thrust over siliceous shales and sandstones, etc., presumably of Meso-Carboniferous age, formerly classed as Devonian and referred to the 'rocks of Union' or Union formation. In Pictou and Antigonish Counties, Lower Carboniferous strata rest unconformably upon the upturned Eo-Devonian, with which the Union and Riversdale formations were formerly correlated by stratigraphers.

H. M. AMI.

OTTAWA, January 28, 1902.

##### HIGH WATER IN THE LAKES OF NICARAGUA.

THE numerous heavy flooding rains in Western Nicaragua and consequent rapid rise to unusual height of the water in Lakes Nicaragua and Managua (connected with each other by Rio Tapitapa) in November of last year, indicated that in February, 1902, the water in those lakes would be higher by several feet than the usual annual high water mark, or than since 1859 to 1861, when the height was about 12 feet above the average, and, consequently, that earthquakes and volcanic activity would occur.

The continuous rapid dry current of atmos-